PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2001-112268

(43) Date of publication of application: 20.04.2001

(51)Int.CI.

HO2M 7/48 HO2M 7/5387

H05B 6/04

(21)Application number : 11-285701

(71)Applicant: FUJI ELECTRIC CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

06.10.1999

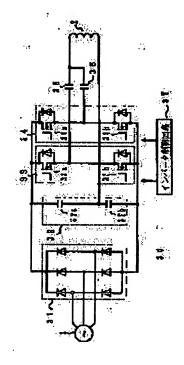
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(54) HIGH-FREQUENCY POWER UNIT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a high-frequency power unit, capable of supplying a high frequency current of a plurality (n) of frequencies to an induction coil for heating a material to be heated. SOLUTION: When n=2 is set, at least a capacitor 32, inverters 33, 34, and resonance capacitors 35, 36 are provided in a high-frequency power unit 30. When high-frequency powers of the frequencies output from the capacitor 35 and an induction coil 2 are generated, the inverter 33 is operated by an inverter controller 37. When high-frequency powers of the frequencies output from the capacitor 36 and the coil 2 are generated, the inverter 34 is operated by the controller 37.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

15.01.2004

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]
[Date of registration]
[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the RF power unit which supplies the power of a RF to the induction coil which heats a heated object Carrying out smooth [of this rectification electrical potential difference] to the converter circuit which rectifies the electrical potential difference of a power distribution system The capacitor circuit which generates a middle potential point, and the inverter circuit of two or more (n) groups which consider the both-ends electrical potential difference of this capacitor circuit as a direct-current side input, and are formed in a top and each bottom arm in the reverse parallel circuit of a self-extinction of arc form component and diode, Said n capacitors for resonance connected, respectively between the ac side output of each of said inverter circuit, and the end of said induction coil, The RF power unit characterized by having the inverter control circuit which controls each inverter circuit of said n-tuple, and coming to connect the other end and said middle potential point of said induction coil.

[Claim 2] In the RF power unit which supplies the power of a RF to the induction coil which heats a heated object The converter circuit which rectifies the electrical potential difference of a power distribution system, and the capacitor for smooth which carries out smooth [of this rectification electrical potential difference], The inverter circuit of the [(two or more k) +1] group which considers the both-ends electrical potential difference of this capacitor for smooth as a direct-current side input, and is formed in a top and each bottom arm in the reverse parallel circuit of a self-extinction of arc form component and diode, Said k capacitors for resonance connected, respectively between the ac side output of k sets of said inverter circuits, and the end of said induction coil, The RF power unit characterized by having the inverter control circuit which controls each inverter circuit of the aforementioned (k+1) group, and coming to connect the other end of said induction coil, and the ac side output of 1 set of said remaining inverter circuits.

[Claim 3] RF generator equipment characterized by setting the capacity of each of said resonant capacitor as a mutually different value in RF generator equipment according to claim 1 or 2.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the RF power unit which supplies the power of a RF to the induction coil which heats a heated object.

[Description of the Prior Art] <u>Drawing 3</u> is the circuitry Fig. showing the conventional example of this kind of RF power unit.

[0003] In <u>drawing 3</u>, 1a and 1b show a power distribution system, and a circuit changing switch and the RF power unit which an induction coil, and 3a and 3b mind ten, and, as for 2, 20 mind circuit changing switches 3a and 3b, and supplies the power of a RF to an induction coil 2.

[0004] The diode bridge rectifier 11 as a converter circuit which rectifies the electrical potential difference of power-distribution-system 1a to this RF generator equipment 10, Consisting of a series circuit of KONDETENSA 12a and 12b, and carrying out smooth [of the rectification electrical potential difference of the diode bridge rectifier 11] The both-ends electrical potential difference of the capacitor circuit 12 which generates a middle potential point, and a capacitor circuit 12 is considered as a direct-current side input. upper arm 13a and bottom arm 13b -- it has the inverter circuit 13 formed in each in the reverse parallel circuit of MOSFET as a self-extinction of arc form component, and diode, the capacitor 14 for resonance, and the inverter control circuit which controls an inverter circuit 13 and which is not illustrated.

[0005] The above-mentioned RF power unit 10 and the diode bridge rectifier 21 as a converter circuit which rectifies the electrical potential difference of power-distribution-system 1b to the RF wave power unit 20 similarly, Consisting of a series circuit of KONDETENSA 22a and 22b, and carrying out smooth [of the rectification electrical potential difference of the diode bridge rectifier 21 The both-ends electrical potential difference of the capacitor circuit 22 which generates a middle potential point, and a capacitor circuit 22 is considered as a direct-current side input. upper arm 23a and bottom arm 23b -- it has the inverter circuit 23 formed in each in the reverse parallel circuit of MOSFET as a self-extinction of arc form component, and diode, the capacitor 24 for resonance, and the inverter control circuit which controls an inverter circuit 23 and which is not illustrated. [0006] The circuitry of the RF power unit shown in drawing 3 is the frequency fO of the highfrequency power supplied to one induction coil 2 with the metallic material of the heated object which is not illustrated etc. It is used to change sharply. By the series resonant circuit of the frequency fO2 drawn from a series resonant circuit, and the capacitor 24 for resonance and induction coil 2 of the frequency fO1 drawn from the capacitor 14 for resonance, and an induction coil 2 When supplying the high-frequency power of a frequency fO1 to an induction coil 2, carry out close [of the contact of circuit changing switches 3a and 3b] to the space bottom, and only the RF power unit 10 is operated. Moreover, when supplying the high-frequency power of a frequency fO2 to an induction coil 2, close [of the contact of circuit changing switches 3a and 3b] is carried out to the space bottom, and only the RF power unit 20 is operated. [0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It consisted of two so-called RF generator equipments (reference marks 10 and 20) of a half bridge method, consequently caused enlargement of the whole equipment, and expensive rank-ization, adoption of mechanical switches, such as cheap magnetic

contact, was difficult for the conventional RF generator equipment shown in <u>drawing 3</u> to the circuit changing switches 3a and 3b in which the high frequency current carries out conduction, and the expensive solid state switch circuit was still more nearly required for it.

[0008] It is in the purpose of this invention solving the above-mentioned trouble, being able to supply the high-frequency power of two or more frequencies to an induction coil by turns, and offering a small and cheap RF power unit.
[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The converter circuit which this 1st invention is RF generator equipment which supplies the power of high frequency to the induction coil which heats a heated object, and rectifies the electrical potential difference of a power distribution system, The capacitor circuit which generates a middle potential point, carrying out smooth [of this rectification electrical potential difference], The inverter circuit of two or more (n) groups which consider the both-ends electrical potential difference of this capacitor circuit as a direct-current side input, and are formed in a top and each bottom arm in the reverse parallel circuit of a self-extinction of arc form component and diode, Said n capacitors for resonance connected, respectively between the ac side output of each of said inverter circuit, and the end of said induction coil, It has the inverter control circuit which controls each inverter circuit of said n-tuple, and is characterized by coming to connect the other end and said middle potential point of said induction coil.

[0010] Moreover, the converter circuit which the 2nd invention is RF generator equipment which supplies the power of high frequency to the induction coil which heats a heated object, and rectifies the electrical potential difference of a power distribution system, The capacitor for smooth which carries out smooth [of this rectification electrical potential difference], and the inverter circuit of the [(two or more k) +1] group which considers the both-ends electrical potential difference of this capacitor for smooth as a direct-current side input, and is formed in a top and each bottom arm in the reverse parallel circuit of a self-extinction of arc form component and diode, Said k capacitors for resonance connected, respectively between the ac side output of k sets of said inverter circuits, and the end of said induction coil, It has the inverter control circuit which controls each inverter circuit of the aforementioned (k+1) group, and is characterized by coming to connect the other end of said induction coil, and the ac side output of 1 set of said remaining inverter circuits.

[0011] Furthermore, 3rd invention is characterized by setting the capacity of each of said resonant capacitor as a mutually different value in said invention of the 1st or 2.

[0012] According to this invention, since the common element which constitutes this RF power unit like the after-mentioned is made into an induction coil at 1 set in the RF power unit which supplies the high-frequency power of two or more frequencies by turns, small [of this equipment] and a low price can be made possible, and the expensive circuit changing switch with which the conventional example circuit was equipped can also be further made unnecessary.

[Embodiment of the Invention] <u>Drawing 1</u> gives the same sign to what has the same function as the conventional example circuit which is the circuitry Fig. of the RF power unit in which the 1st example of this invention is shown, and was shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0014] That is, in <u>drawing 1</u>, the power distribution system as power distribution systems 1a and 1b with 1 [same] and 2 show an induction coil, and 30 shows the RF power unit.

[0015] The diode bridge rectifier 31 as a converter circuit which this RF generator equipment 30 is called a half bridge method, and rectifies the electrical potential difference of a power distribution system 1, Consisting of capacitors 32a and 32b, and carrying out smooth [of the rectification electrical potential difference of the diode bridge rectifier 31] The both-ends electrical potential difference of the capacitor circuit 32 which generates a middle potential point, and a capacitor circuit 32 is considered as a direct-current side input. 2 sets (said n= 2) of inverter circuits 33 and 34 which consist of upper arms 33a and 34a and bottom arms 33b and 34b, and are formed in each up one and each bottom arm in the reverse parallel circuit of MOSFET as a self-extinction of arc form component, and diode, The capacitor 35 for resonance connected between the ac side output of an inverter circuit 33, and the end of an induction coil 2, the capacitor 36 for resonance connected between the ac side output of an inverter circuit 34, and the end of an induction coil 2, and inverter circuits 33 and 34 -- it has 1 set of inverter control circuits 37 which control each.

[0016] The circuitry of the RF power unit shown in <u>drawing 1</u> is the frequency fH of the high-frequency power supplied to one induction coil 2 with the metallic material of the heated object which is not illustrated etc. It is used to change sharply. By the series resonant circuit of the frequency fH2 drawn from a series resonant circuit, and the capacitor 36 for resonance and induction coil 2 of the frequency fH1 drawn from the capacitor 35 for resonance, and an induction coil 2 When operating an inverter circuit 33 by the inverter control circuit 37 when supplying the high-frequency power of a frequency fH1 to an induction coil 2, and supplying the high-frequency power of a frequency fH2 to an induction coil 2, an inverter circuit 34 is operated by the inverter control circuit 37.

[0017] In addition, a capacitor circuit 32 is used for an induction coil 2 on the both sides when supplying the high-frequency power of a frequency fH1 or a frequency fH2. Moreover, in the inverter control circuit 37, with the output current detector which is not illustrated, the phase control of the output voltage of this RF power unit and the output current and the so-called output angle gamma control can be made to be able to perform, and desired heating power can be supplied to a heated object. Furthermore, the diode of said reverse parallel circuit may use the built-in diode of MOSFET.

[0018] <u>Drawing 2</u> gives the same sign to what has the same function as the conventional example circuit which is the circuitry Fig. of the RF power unit in which the 2nd example of this invention is shown, and was shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0019] That is, in <u>drawing 2</u>, the power distribution system as power distribution systems 1a and 1b with 1 [same] and 2 show an induction coil, and 40 shows the RF power unit.

[0020] The diode bridge rectifier 41 as a converter circuit which this RF generator equipment 40 is called a full bridge method, and rectifies the electrical potential difference of a power distribution system 1, The capacitor 42 for smooth which carries out smooth [of the rectification electrical potential difference of the diode bridge rectifier 41], Consider the both-ends electrical potential difference of a capacitor 42 as a direct-current side input, and it consists of upper arms 43a, 44a, and 45a and bottom arms 43b, 44b, and 45b. 3 sets (said k= 2) of inverter circuits 43, 44, and 45 formed in each up one and each bottom arm in the reverse parallel circuit of MOSFET as a self-extinction of arc form component, and diode, The capacitor 46 for resonance connected between the ac side output of an inverter circuit 44, and the end of an induction coil 2, the capacitor 47 for resonance connected between the ac side output of an inverter circuit 45, and the end of an induction coil 2, and inverter circuits 43, 44, and 45 -- it has 1 set of inverter control circuits 48 which control each. [0021] The circuitry of the RF power unit shown in drawing 2 is the frequency fH of the highfrequency power supplied to one induction coil 2 with the metallic material of the heated object which is not illustrated etc. It is used to change sharply. By the series resonant circuit of the frequency fH4 drawn from a series resonant circuit, and the capacitor 47 for resonance and induction coil 2 of the frequency fH3 drawn from the capacitor 46 for resonance, and an induction coil 2 When supplying the high-frequency power of a frequency fH3 to an induction coil 2, an inverter circuit 43 and an inverter circuit 44 are operated by the inverter control circuit 48. Moreover, when supplying the high-frequency power of a frequency fH4 to an induction coil 2, an inverter circuit 43 and an inverter circuit 45 are operated by the inverter control circuit 48.

[0022] In addition, in the inverter control circuit 48, with the output current detector which is not illustrated, the phase control of the output voltage of this RF power unit and the output current and the so-called output angle gamma control can be made to be able to perform, and desired heating power can be supplied to a heated object. Moreover, the diode of said reverse parallel circuit may use the built-in diode of MOSFET.

[0023] In addition, as said n=2 or k=2, although the example of two mutually different resonance frequency was explained, it is suitable in the example circuit shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u> by enlarging said value of n or k further as a RF power unit of the various needs which carry out induction heating of the heated object.

[0024] Moreover, although the example shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u> explained the configuration which used MOSFET as a self-extinction of arc form component, on the inverter circuit in this invention, as a self-extinction of arc form component which forms a bottom arm, it is not limited to MOSFET and other components, such as IGBT and a power transistor, may be used.

[0025]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, since the common element which constitutes this RF power unit is made into an induction coil at 1 set in the RF power unit which supplies the high-frequency power of two or more frequencies by turns, small [of this equipment] and a low price can be made possible, and it can be made to carry out to the function of the expensive circuit changing switch with which the conventional example circuit was equipped further at an inverter circuit.

[0026] Furthermore, it is suitable by increasing the number of an inverter circuit as a RF power unit of the various needs which carry out induction heating of the heated object.

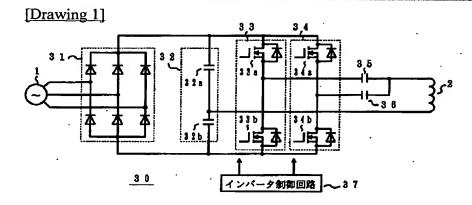
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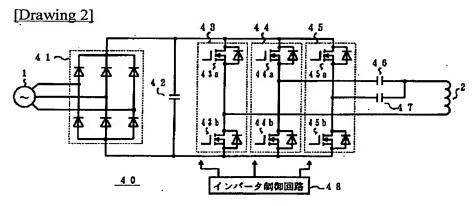
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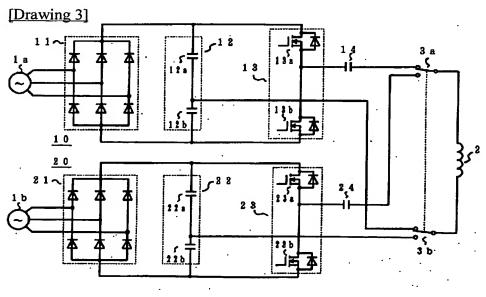
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DRAWINGS







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2001-112268

(43)Date of publication of application: 20.04.2001

(51)Int.CI.

H02M 7/48

HO2M 7/5387 HO5B 6/04

(21)Application number: 11-285701

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(22)Date of filing:

06.10.1999

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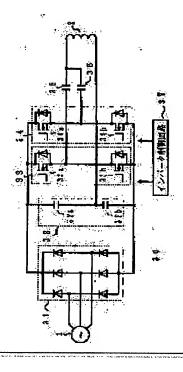
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[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2001-112268 (P2001-112268A)

(43)公開日 平成13年4月20日(2001.4.20)

(51) Int.Cl.7		識別記号	F Ι		テーマコート*(参考	r)
H02M	7/48		H 0 2 M	7/48	T 3K059	ı
	7/5387			7/5387	A 5H007	
H05B	6/04	3 2 1	H05B	6/04	3 2 1	

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3 OL (全 5 頁)

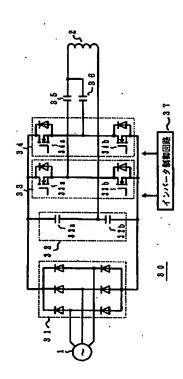
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(21)出願番号	特願平11-285701	(71)出顧人	000005234	
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(54) 【発明の名称】 高周波電源装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】被加熱物を加熱する誘導コイルに複数 (n) の 周波数の高周波電力を供給できる高周波電源装置を提供 する。

【解決手段】前記n=2としたときには、高周波電源装置30にコンデンサ回路32と、インバータ回路33、34と、共振用コンデンサ35と誘導コイル2とから導出される周波数の高周波電力を発生させるときには、インバータ回路33をインバータ制御回路37で動作させ、共振用コンデンサ36と誘導コイル2とから導出される周波数の高周波電力を発生させるときには、インバータ回路34をインバータ制御回路37で動作さる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 被加熱物を加熱する誘導コイルに髙周波の電力を供給する髙周波電源装置において、

配電系統の電圧を整流するコンバータ回路と、

この整流電圧を平滑しつつ、中間電位点を生成するコン デンサ回路と、

該コンデンサ回路の両端電圧を直流側入力とし、上,下アームそれぞれを自己消弧形素子とダイオードの逆並列回路で形成される複数(n)組のインパータ回路と、

前記それぞれのインバータ回路の交流側出力と、前記誘導コイルの一端との間にそれぞれ接続される前記 n 個の共振用コンデンサと、

前記 n 組のインパータ回路それぞれを制御するインパータ制御回路とを備え、

前記誘導コイルの他端と、前記中間電位点とを接続してなることを特徴とする高周波電源装置。

【請求項2】 被加熱物を加熱する誘導コイルに高周波の電力を供給する高周波電源装置において、

配電系統の電圧を整流するコンバータ回路と、

この整流電圧を平滑する平滑用コンデンサと、

該平滑用コンデンサの両端電圧を直流側入力とし、上,下アームそれぞれを自己消弧形索子とダイオードの逆並列回路で形成される〔複数(k) + 1〕組のインパータ回路と、

前記 k 組のインパータ回路の交流側出力と、前記誘導コイルの一端との間にそれぞれ接続される前記 k 個の共振用コンデンサと、

前記(k+1)組のインバータ回路それぞれを制御する インバータ制御回路とを備え、

前記誘導コイルの他端と、前記残りの1組のインバータ 回路の交流側出力とを接続してなることを特徴とする高 周波電源装置。

【請求項3】 請求項1又は2に記載の高周波電源装置において、

前記それぞれの共振コンデンサの容量を、互いに異なっ た値に設定したことを特徴とする高周波電源装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、被加熱物を加熱する誘導コイルに髙周波の電力を供給する髙周波電源装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】図3は、この種の髙周波電源装置の従来 例を示す回路構成図である。

【0003】図3において、1a, 1bは配電系統、2は誘導コイル、3a, 3bは切替スイッチ、10, 20は切替スイッチ3a, 3bを介して誘導コイル2に高周波の電力を供給する高周波電源装置を示す。

【0004】この高周波電源装置10には配電系統1aの電圧を整流するコンパータ回路としてのダイオードブ

リッジ整流器 1 1 と、コンデテンサ 1 2 a. 1 2 b の 直列回路からなり、ダイオードブリッジ整流器 1 1 の整流電圧を平滑しつつ、中間電位点を生成するコンデンサ回路 1 2 と、コンデンサ回路 1 2 の両端電圧を直流側入力とし、上アーム 1 3 a. 下アーム 1 3 b それぞれを自己消弧形素子としてのMOSFETとダイオードの逆並列回路で形成されるインバータ回路 1 3 と、共振用コンデンサ 1 4 と、インバータ回路 1 3 を制御する図示しないインバータ制御回路とを備えている。

【0005】上述の高周波電源装置10と同様に、高周波波電源装置20には配電系統1bの電圧を整流するコンパータ回路としてのダイオードブリッジ整流器21と、コンデテンサ22a、22bの直列回路からなり、ダイオードブリッジ整流器21の整流電圧を平滑しつつ、中間電位点を生成するコンデンサ回路22と、コンデンサ回路22の両端電圧を直流側入力とし、上アーム23a、下アーム23bそれぞれを自己消弧形素子としてのMOSFETとダイオードの逆並列回路で形成されるインパータ回路23と、共振用コンデンサ24と、インパータ回路23を制御する図示しないインバータ制御回路とを備えている。

【0006】図3に示した高周波電源装置の回路構成は、例えば、図示しない被加熱物の金属材料などにより1個の誘導コイル2に供給する高周波電力の周波数f01を大幅に変更したいときに使用され、共振用コンデンサ14と誘導コイル2とから導出される周波数f01の直列共振回路とにより、誘導コイル2に周波数f01の高周波電力を供給するときには切替スイッチ3a,3bの接点を紙面上側に閉路して高周波電源装置10のみを動作させ、また、誘導コイル2に周波数f02の高周波電力を供給するときには切替スイッチ3a,3bの接点を紙面下側に閉路して高周波電源装置20のみを動作させる。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】図3に示した従来の高周波電源装置は、いわゆる、ハーフブリッジ方式の高周波電源装置2台分(参照符号10および20)から構成され、その結果、装置全体の大型化、高価格化を招き、さらに、高周波電流が通流する切替スイッチ3a、3bには安価な電磁接触器などの機械的スイッチの採用が困難であり、高価な半導体スイッチ回路が必要であった。

【0008】この発明の目的は上記問題点を解決し、誘導コイルに複数の周波数の高周波電力を交互に供給でき、小形、安価な高周波電源装置を提供することにある。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】この第1の発明は被加熱物を加熱する誘導コイルに高周波の電力を供給する高周波電源装置であって、配電系統の電圧を整流するコンバ

ータ回路と、この整流電圧を平滑しつつ、中間電位点を 生成するコンデンサ回路と、該コンデンサ回路の両端電 圧を直流側入力とし、上、下アームそれぞれを自己消弧 形索子とダイオードの逆並列回路で形成される複数

(n) 組のインバータ回路と、前記それぞれのインバータ回路の交流側出力と、前記誘導コイルの一端との間にそれぞれ接続される前記n個の共振用コンデンサと、前記n組のインバータ回路それぞれを制御するインバータ制御回路とを備え、前記誘導コイルの他端と、前記中間電位点とを接続してなることを特徴とする。

【0010】また第2の発明は被加熱物を加熱する誘導コイルに高周波の電力を供給する高周波電源装置であって、配電系統の電圧を整流するコンバータ回路と、この整流電圧を平滑する平滑用コンデンサと、該平滑用コンデンサと、該平滑用コンデンサと、方アームそれぞれを自己消弧形素子とダイオードの逆並列回路で形成される〔複数(k)+1〕組のインバータ回路と、前記は組のインバータ回路の交流側出力と、前記誘導コイルの一端との間にそれぞれ接続される前記 k 個の共振用コンデンサと、前記(k+1)組のインバータ回路それぞれを制御するインバータ制御回路とを備え、前記誘導コイルの他端と、前記残りの1組のインバータ回路の交流側出力とを接続してなることを特徴とする。

【0011】さらに第3の発明は前記第1又は2の発明において、前記それぞれの共振コンデンサの容量を、互いに異なった値に設定したことを特徴とする。

【0012】この発明によれば、誘導コイルに複数の周波数の高周波電力を交互に供給する高周波電源装置において、後述の如く、該高周波電源装置を構成する共通要素を1組にできるので該装置の小形、低価格を可能にし、さらに、従来例回路に備えていた高価な切替スイッチも不要にすることができる。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】図1は、この発明の第1の実施例を示す高周波電源装置の回路構成図であり、図3に示した従来例回路と同一機能を有するものには同一符号を付している。

【0014】すなわち図1において、1は配電系統1 a、1bと同様の配電系統、2は誘導コイル、30は高 周波電源装置を示している。

【0015】この高周波電源装置30はハーフブリッジ方式と称され、配電系統1の電圧を整流するコンパータ回路としてのダイオードブリッジ整流器31と、コンデンサ32a、32bからなり、ダイオードブリッジ整流器31の整流電圧を平滑しつつ、中間電位点を生成するコンデンサ回路32と、コンデンサ回路32の両端電圧を直流側入力とし、上アーム33a、34aと下アーム33b、34bとからなり、各上、下アームそれぞれを自己消弧形素子としてのMOSFETとダイオードの逆並列回路で形成される2組(前記n=2)のインパータ

回路33.34と、インバータ回路33の交流側出力と 誘導コイル2の一端との間に接続される共振用コンデン サ35と、インバータ回路34の交流側出力と誘導コイ ル2の一端との間に接続される共振用コンデンサ36 と、インバータ回路33.34それぞれを制御する1組 のインバータ制御回路37とを備えている。

【0016】図1に示した高周波電源装置の回路構成は、例えば、図示しない被加熱物の金属材料などにより1個の誘導コイル2に供給する高周波電力の周波数 fHを大幅に変更したいときに使用され、共振用コンデンサ35と誘導コイル2とから導出される周波数 fH1の直列共振回路と、共振用コンデンサ36と誘導コイル2とから導出される周波数 fH2の直列共振回路とにより、誘導コイル2に周波数 fH2の高周波電力を供給するときにはインバータ回路33をインバータ制御回路37により動作させ、また、誘導コイル2に周波数 fH2の高周波電力を供給するときにはインバータ回路34をインバータ制御回路37により動作させる。

【0017】なおコンデンサ回路32は、誘導コイル2に周波数 f H1または周波数 f H2の高周波電力を供給するときの双方で使用される。また、インバータ制御回路37では図示しない出力電流検出器などにより、この高周波電源装置の出力電圧と出力電流との位相制御、いわゆる、出力γ角制御を行わせ、所望の加熱電力を被加熱物に供給することができる。さらに、前記逆並列回路のダイオードはMOSFETの内蔵ダイオードを使用してもよい。

【0018】図2は、この発明の第2の実施例を示す高 周波電源装置の回路構成図であり、図3に示した従来例 回路と同一機能を有するものには同一符号を付してい る。

【0019】すなわち図2において、1は配電系統1 a、1bと同様の配電系統、2は誘導コイル、40は高 周波電源装置を示している。

【0020】この高周波電源装置40はフルブリッジ方 式と称され、配電系統1の電圧を整流するコンパータ回 路としてのダイオードブリッジ整流器41と、ダイオー ドブリッジ整流器41の整流電圧を平滑する平滑用コン デンサ42と、コンデンサ42の両端電圧を直流側入力 とし、上アーム43a.44a.45aと下アーム43 b. 44b. 45bとからなり、各上、下アームそれぞ れを自己消弧形索子としてのMOSFETとダイオード の逆並列回路で形成される3組(前記k=2)のインバ 一夕回路43.44.45と、インパータ回路44の交 流側出力と誘導コイル2の一端との間に接続される共振 用コンデンサ46と、インパータ回路45の交流側出力 と誘導コイル2の一端との間に接続される共振用コンデ ンサ47と、インバータ回路43、44、45それぞれ を制御する1組のインパータ制御回路48とを備えてい る。

【0021】図2に示した高周波電源装置の回路構成は、例えば、図示しない被加熱物の金属材料などにより1個の誘導コイル2に供給する高周波電力の周波数 f H3の相に変更したいときに使用され、共振用コンデンサ46と誘導コイル2とから導出される周波数 f H3の直列共振回路と、共振用コンデンサ47と誘導コイル2とから導出される周波数 f H4の直列共振回路とにより、誘導コイル2に周波数 f H3の高周波電力を供給するときにはインバータ回路43とインバータ回路44とをインバータ同路43とインバータ回路45とをインバータ制御回路43とインバータ同路45とをインバータ制御回路43とインバータ回路45とをインバータ制御回路43とインバータ回路45とをインバータ制御回路43とより動作させる。

【〇〇22】なおインバータ制御回路48では図示しない出力電流検出器などにより、この高周波電源装置の出力電圧と出力電流との位相制御、いわゆる、出力ヶ角制御を行わせ、所望の加熱電力を被加熱物に供給することができる。また、前記逆並列回路のダイオードはMOSFETの内蔵ダイオードを使用してもよい。

【0023】なお図1、図2に示した実施例回路では、前記n=2またはk=2として、互いに異なる2つの共振周波数の例について説明したが、前記nまたはkの値をさらに大きくすることにより、被加熱物を誘導加熱する多様なニーズの高周波電源装置として好適である。

【0024】また、図1.図2に示した実施例では、自己消弧形素子としてMOSFETを用いた構成を説明したが、本発明におけるインパータ回路の上、下アームを形成する自己消弧形素子としては、MOSFETに限定されるものでなく、IGBT、パワートランジスタなど他の素子を用いてもよい。

[0025]

【発明の効果】この発明によれば、誘導コイルに複数の 周波数の高周波電力を交互に供給する高周波電源装置に おいて、該高周波電源装置を構成する共通要素を1組に できるので該装置の小形、低価格を可能にし、さらに、 従来例回路に備えていた高価な切替スイッチの機能にイ ンバータ回路に行わせることができる。

【0026】さらに、インバータ回路の個数を増やすことにより、被加熱物を誘導加熱する多様なニーズの高周 波電源装置として好適である。

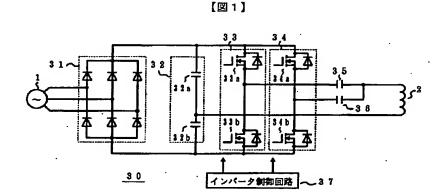
【図面の簡単な説明】

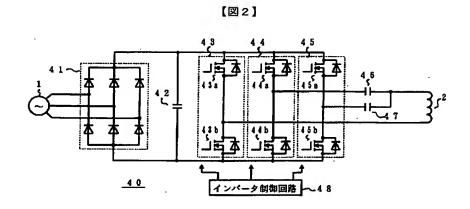
【図1】この発明の第1の実施例を示す高周波電源装置の回路構成図

【図2】この発明の第2の実施例を示す高周波電源装置の回路構成図

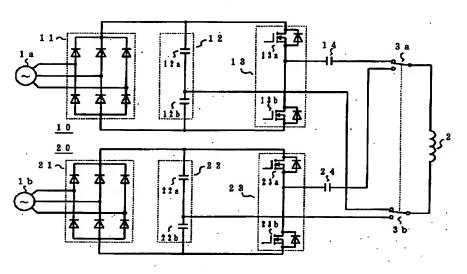
【図3】従来例を示す高周波電源装置の回路構成図 【符号の説明】

1、1a、1b…配電系統、2…誘導コイル、3a、3b…切替スイッチ、10、20、30、40…高周波電源装置、11、21、31、41…ダイオードブリッジ整流器、12、22、32…コンデンサ回路、12a、12b、22a、22b、32a、32b…コンデンサ、13、23、33、34、43、44、45…インパータ回路、13a、23a、33a、34a、43a、44a、45a…上アーム、13b、23b、33b、34b、43b、44b、45b…下アーム、14、24、35、46、47…共振用コンデンサ、37、48…インパータ制御回路、42…平滑用コンデンサ。









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Fターム(参考) 3K059 AA02 AA06 AA07 AA08 AA14

AB08 AC09 AC12 AC16 AC26

AD32 AD35 AD39 CD73

5H007 BB04 BB11 CA02 CB05 CC01

CC07 CC09 DA03 DB01